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SOUTHERN NEWS COMPANY, railway depots, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1890.

THE NEWS SUMMARY.

Forecast for Virginia and North Carolina:

The Beard of Directors of the Soldiers and Sallors Monument Association met last night.

The Mosley Committee held a meeting— Prof. T. W. Clarke, of Boston, will deliver the Thomas Memorial lectures at Richmond College this session .- James river is rising and likely to give trouble—Several important decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court of Appeals.—The Lee Club and Beneficial Society met.—Mr. George M. Trevillian and Miss Alice C. Callenberger, of Chesterfield, were married.—The ladies of the Carnaval de la Mer met.—Ameeting of citizens was held and action taken in re-spect to the memory of the late General Joseph E. Johnston. — The Committee on Light met. — Mr. Marion H. Chalkley.of this city, married Miss Carrie B. Price, of Alex-andria.—The committee on light met.—Sir Walter Raleigh Lodge, No. 83, Sons of St. George,

The funeral of Dr. John E. Edwards took place at Lynchburg yesterday.—The charter ball took place at Staunton Wednesday night. —Mrs. Ellen W. Eaylor, of Norfolk, died yesterday.—A charter was granted in Norfolk yesterday to the Lambert's Point Knitting Mills Company.—The last of the victims of the Dic-tator wreck was recovered yesterday.—A meeting of the Albemarle and Atlantic at Virginia Beach. railroad was beld Mr. Simon Seward delivered a war address in Potersburg last night before the A. P. Hill Camp of Confederate Veterans.—The Circuit Court of Petersburg adjourned yesterday.— The peanut dealers of Petersburg do not think the Italy trouble will affect that industry .-The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the lunatic asylum of Petersburg was held yesterday.—Mrs. Sallie Lucas died in Danville yesterday.—The Finance Committee of Danville has recommended high license. W. H. Wilkinson, of Pittsylvania county, died yesterday.

Nearly all of the prominent business men of New York city have come from other States.— Colonel Weber has decided to make a strong effort -The last official report of Secretary Tracy tells plainly the condition of our navy Yesterday 587 Italian immigrants landed at New York.—Only ten deaths resulted from arip yesterday.—An official dispatch to the effect that the steamer with Warner Miller and his party for Nicaragua has stranded was received yesterday.—The New York East Methodist Conference began yesterday.—E. Fiquet, the defaulting cashier, was landed at New York

FOREIGN. Italy continues very irate at the United States. -The American correspondents to London papers do not comment on the Fava incident. It is rumored that the Italian Government will place an embargo on American goods .nassacre at Manipur is still unexplained. The Russian Jew immigrants into Hamburg is the cause of a malady called "Russian itch." the certificates of several masters of fishing seels from Fecamp.—Thomas C. Baring. of London, died yesterday.

GENERAL. Colonel W. L. Saunders died at Baleigh, N. C., yesterday.—A report from Salisbury, N. C. asserts that Baron Fava was recalled for malfeasence in office .- Further particulars has been given of the murder of Will Moore at Pac tolus, Pitt county, N. C.—Mr. George Simpson was attacked by a gang of negroes near Lewiston, N. C., a few days ago and severely beaten. -A brick and tile manufacturing company has been organized at Rocky Mount, N. C.

THE FATHER OF HISTORY.

In response to "A Subscriber" asking who was "the father of history," we stated, yesterday, on the authority of the Encyclopedia Brittanica, that as the period of real history began with the five books of the old testament, Moses should be entitled to that honor. By general consent, however, Herodotus Greek historian, who was born Halicarnassus, Asia Minor, about 484 B. C., and died probably in Thuril, Italy. about 420 B. C., has been so styled. The main subject of his history is the Persian war of invasion of Greece, which began with the expedition of Mardonius, and ended with the discomfiture of Xerxes.

IT TURNS out that of the eleven men killed by the New Orleans uprising seven of them have been proven to be naturalized cititizens. with whom of course Italy has nothing to do. Signor Corte, Consul at New Orleans, has found out that of the four others, one has voted in Louisiana, one was a murderer and exhighwayman, another was the murderer of a woman, and the other was a man that nobody knew anything about. If these precious scoundrels are a sample of the class of men who Italy is blustering about it would be almost worth a war to this country to be rid of them in future.

THE decisive action of the New York grand jury against the directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, all men of enormous fortunes and of great personal influence, is an evidence that the New York juror is not to be intimidated in the performance of his duty by either wealth or position. These directors are held resible for the recent accident in the New York tunnel, and will be subjected to the full force of the law as far as applicable to their ABSURDITY OF THE WAR IDEA.

When the recall of Baron de Fava, the Italian minister, was first announced it nat-urally excited considerable talk, and in the heat of the moment speculations that it might possibly be the initiatory step to a war with Italy were indulged in. The more that sober second-thought reflects on it, however, the more apparent the absurdity of such an idea

In the first place Italy is a bankrupt nation. She has a formidable navy, it is true, but even in peace it requires all her resources to maintain it. In the event of war she would soon be stranded, for she would not be able alone to stand the strain upon her treasury a single month. Her only reliance then would be upon her allies, Germany and Austria.

But any one who gives even cursory attention to European events can readily see what little reliance can be placed upon the aid of any two of the powers forming the Triple Alliance in case of a war between any one of them and the United States. Germany is by far the most powerful of the three, and she has her hands full watching France. This latter nation has ever in her mind the recovery of her prestige and her provinces Alsace and Lorraine, lost in the France-Prussian war, and would be only too glad to see her hated rival and natural enemy, Germany, weakened by being involved in a serious difficulty with any country, but more particularly with one so strong and so distant as the United States. The Kaiser is already greatly alarmed at the growing friendship between France and that great bug-bear of all Europe, the Russian Bear, which with lynx-like eyes is watching every opportunity for an aggressive movement against England in India or Germany and Austria in Europe to enlarge its territory and power. We read that the recent investiture of President Carnot, of France, with the Russian Grand Cross of St. Andrew was made the occasion of much ceremony and of many allusions to the abnormally close relations between France and Russia. Then, besides, the Czar has decorated M. Brios, the military attache of the French Legation at St. Petsrsburg, with an Order set in brilliants, and also presented him with a malachite vase. Besides all this, a French fleet is about to be welcomed at Cronstadt with popular demonstrations, and President Carnot is likely to travel in that direction by water to attend the opening of the French

exhibition at Moscow this spring. When all these various facts are considered-Italy's bankruptcy and helplessness, if left to herself, to carry on any great war; her entire reliance in such an event upon her allies of the triple alliance; France's ambition to regain her provinces and prestige lost to Germany: Russia's readiness to seize upon any favorable opportunity to enlarge her territory and power; the growing friendship between France and Russia, and the necessity for Germany and Austria to guard with constant vigilance, at all times, the integrity of their re spective empires-the absurdity of Italy's declaring war against the United States on account of a half dozen debased and branded criminals becomes simply ridiculous.

The whole truth is that the recall of Baron de Fava was merely a piece of cheap bluff. Rudini, the present Prime Minister of Italy, is regarded by all his countrymen as a political weathercock; in other words, a demagogue. He rests on a very shaky foundation at best, and to attempt to strengthen his power, and at the same time appeal to the temporary popular prejudice excited by the killing of the Italian murderers in New Orleans, he has recalled his Minister to the United States. The step was taken more for political effect at home than anything else, and was only a piece of flimsy jingotsm.

NOVEL OF THE FUTURE.

One of the most interesting features of modern journalism is the tribute which it is constantly levying for the public benefit upon the experience and knowledge of men who are specialists by the force of native or ac quired aptitudes. A few days ago there appeared simultaneously in a number of our Northern exchanges a series of contributions from the leading American writers of fiction as to what in their judgment would be the character of the novel of the future. It was a question of more than usual importance, and the contributions are proportionately valuable if for no other reason because they throw light upon the individual preferences of their distinguished authors, among whom it may be remarked are included two Virginians, Thomas Nelson Page and Mrs. Terhune.

The value, though not the interest, of these contributions is, as might have been expected. diminished by the fact that each author in giving his opinion is influenced more or less ov the characteristics of his own genius. Thus Howells reiterates the expression of his confidence that the realistic novel will entirely supplant the novel dealing with the ideal or romantic element in human life. Affected by the prevalant tone of French fiction, Max O'Rell has equal confidence in the permanent triumph of psychological fiction. Augusta Evans Wilson, with characteristic correctness of spirit, believes that the novel of the future will be a novel with a moral purpose. Rose Terry Cooke thinks on the contrary, that the novel of the future will be wholly devoid of such purpose.

With some important exceptions, all of the different authors contributing are quite as far apart in their general views as the few whom we have referred to specifically. Each one quite naturally follows the suggestions of his own idiosyncrasy, which gives his conception of the character of the future novel a distinct bins of its own. The views of men of ripe scholarship, but totally lacking in any power of invention, would probably be nearer the mark of what the character of the future novel will be than the views of the long list of authors who have recently expressed an opinion on the subject. The novelist of a realistic bent believes that the novel of the future will be essentially realistic. The composer of romances is convinced that the romantic novel will represent the triumphant type of the future and so on indefinitely. The trained critic with no special leaning towards any one school, but with the cultivated taste to appreciate the merits of all, looks to the novel of the future without any marked predilection to obscure or distort his vision.

Such a critic would find in a number of the contributions referred to, an expression of opinion which he would heartily endorse, but It is quite notable that these particular contributions are not from authors of the highest distinction, that is from authors of such marked idiosyncrasy as to diminish the value of their critical opinion on account of the special bias which such idiosyncrasy would inevitably give,

Charles Dudley Warner remarked that in the novel of the future there would be absolute truth to nature, but with much more ideality than is observed in the popular novel of the present day. "In the future, as in the past," says [Edna Dean Prector, "the master will be he whose plains of reason are overlooked by mountains of vision and inspira-tion." "The novel of the future," said Richard Watson Gilder, "will depict nature in the

light of imagination." "It seems to me," said Louise Moulton, "that the novel of the future will be as the novel of the past has been, the story of the human heart. It is only the conditions of life that change-not its essence. A generation ago a remorseful sweetheart could not have summoned her estranged lover across the sea by cable, nor a phonograph have mocked one by its record of broken vows But the primitive emotions—the great joys and sorrows of life-abide through all changes, and their history will be the novel of the

future." To the great majority of people, this expression of opinion on the part of Mrs. Moulton will seem to strike home to the very heart of the truth. Laws and customs may change, but human nature in its fundamental characteristics will never change. If this fact is not recognized by the novelists of the future, which seems to be grossly improbable, time will show them to be as ephemeral as the school of prurient writers who have done so much to bring the present age into disgrace.

TTALIAN IMMIGRATION. The disposition of the Italians to emigrate from their native country seems to have been very much stimulated in the course of the last few years, the efflux having reached at the present time proportions altogether unexampled. A very large part of this outflowing stream has been directed to the South American Republics, notably to the Argentine Confederation on account of the special inducements which the Confederation has been offering. But another very large part has been directed to the United States, as the statistics of recent censuses will show.

In 1850 the number of Italians residing in this country, either as naturalized or unnaturalized citizens, was only 3,645, nearly onethird of whom were to be found in the city of New York. In this year the Italian element in our communities represented only 16-100 of one per cent. of the total foreign born population. This proportion had by the end of the next decade risen to 25-100 of one per cent., or to give exact figures, the census of 1860 disclosed that the Italian population of the United States amounted to 10,518. One-third of this population in that year was to be found in California, to which country Italians had no doubt been attracted by the climate, as well as the gold mines.

In 1870, the number of Italians in the United States had increased from 10,518 to 17,147, California and New York city being the adopted homes of a majority of this number. In 1880 the Italian population of this country had nearly trebled in size, being about 65-100 of 1 per cent. of the foreign born population in the United States. In 1881 the immigration of Italians showed a most remarkable increase in volume, a fact due not only to the more active steps taken by the Italian government to promote the emigration of dangerous elements in the different Italian communities, but also to the more energetic and more systematic methods adopted by steamship lines to swell the amount of their receipts from the transportation of this class of foreign passengers. The number of Italian immigrants to this country in this year was 15,401.

In 1882 it was 32,159, in 1883, 31,792. In 1884 the volume of this immigration fell off to 16.510, and in 1885 declined still further to 13,642. In 1886 it rose again to 21,315, and in 1887 the number of Italian immigrants advanced to 47,622, the largest that had hitherto been recorded in the history of the United States. In 1888, 51,558 Italians landed on our sheres, but in 1859 the number declined to 25,307. In the following year, 1890, the number rose to the unexampled volume of 52,004.

From these statistics, it will be seen that from 1881 to 1800 inclusive, 307,310 Italian immigrants arrived in the United States, of whom it is estimated that at least 98,458, nearly one-third of the whole number, had no calling which would enable them to earn a livelihood. Practically, therefore, this proportion was composed of immigrants who were paupers, and were, therefore, a very heavy burden on the community into which they were introduced,

In the last forty years about 350,000 Italians have taken up their residence in this country, about two-thirds of which number only have been of such a character as to become useful and valuable citizens even in a modified sense. The recent unfortunate condition of affairs in New Orleans has thrown a vivid light only on one evil feature of unrestricted Italian immigration. There are other features not quite so bad, but which are sufficiently alarming to justify the utmost strictness and firmness in prohibiting the entrance into our ports of every Italian immigrant whose general circumstances do not sustain the propriety of conferring citizenship upon him. The same test should be applied to every immigrant, whatever his nationality.

GENERAL ALBERT PIKE.

Last night at 8 o'clock, General Albert Pike died at his home in Washington, at the advanced age of sevety-one years, after an illness of several months. With him passes away an other of the heroic figures, notable for learning, chivalry and the beautiful in literature in the past, and which are fast enterthe dim shadows of the future. He was a man whose genius, patriotism and accomplishments have stamped him as one pre-eminent among his fellows, and his name will be revered long after his body has mouldered into dust.

He was born in New England, but early emigrated to the Southwest, of which region he was a pioneer. He was at once orator, journalist and lawyer, gifted both with facile pen and the divine power of eloquence. He made his name famous also as a politician, and during the early days of the war fought with conspicuous gallantry for the South.

Of late years he has devoted himself entirely to Masonry, and was probably the leading Mason and most profound student on that subject in the world. It was in this capacity that he was most generally known when he died, and the Masonic fraternity throughout the world will unite in paying such honor to his memory as has seldom been accorded to any man.

But as a contemporary very truthfully and beautifully says: "While Albert Pike will be remembered for many things, the tenderest memories will cluster around his songs. His arm was strong in battle, but his heart was tender, and from the rich treasury of human love he extracted the brightest jewels; he gave the world his sword in war, his songs in peace. He has written poems that will live and make music in the hearts of men forever, among them being that gem called

"Every Year."
The spring has less of brightness,
Every year.
And the show a ghastiler whiteness,
Every year.

There are verses in that poem which would adorn his epitaph-verses that breathe the faith and devotion of a consecrated life and take hold of the life beyond."

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household of Brown's Iron Bitters Rebui system, aids digestion, removes excess and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

CREAM OF THE PRESS.

nts on Current Topics Culled From Leading Journals. [Washington Post.]

The effect of the misunderstanding which has all of a sudden taken place between the United States and Italy will probably be to check for a time the immense tide of immi-gration which has been setting in from the latter country since the opening of the pres-ent year. More than 7,500 Italians arrived in ent year. More than 7,500 Italians New York in February and March, and more

New York in February and March, and more are on the way.

It would be a good thing for the country, perhaps, if the effect were general. There is need of some cheek to foreign immigration all along the line, unless there be greater discrimination as to its quality. The United States has reached a point in its progress where the natural increase of population is quite sufficient for its political and economic health, but a policy of absolute exclusion is, of course, impracticable as it would probably be unwise.

be unwise.

Measures of judicious restriction, however, are clearly within the power of Congress, and, more important than all else, such amendments of the naturalization laws as will take the creation of American citizens out of the hands of ward politicians and impose high and exacting conditions of eligibility.

New York Architecture.

[New York Architecture.]

Astory is told of a distinguished European architect who visited these shores some years ago, and was questioned by a New Yorker, after he had passed a fortnight in this city. "We have many noble examples of architecture in New York," said the Knickerbocker, in the half-questioning tone of assertion with which Americans await compliments. "Yes," replied the great builder, "you have very many, you have three," It is somewhat astonishing that of the three noble buildings which the foreigner admired for their architectural beauty, two have this winter been subjected to the attacks of vandals. The reservoir at Forty-second street has been saved; but the city hall is now in danger. ['pon one condition only could the Commercial think of favoring the construction of a new municipal building, and that is that it be built upon land bearing an easement which should forever forbid the display, from any building thereon erected, of any flag except those of our city, State, and nation. And, by-the-way, why would it not be a good idea to put a clause to this effect in the deeds of all land hereafter acquired for public use?

The Southern Negroes. [New York Commercial Advertiser.]

The Southern Negroes. [New York Sun.]

[New York Sun.]

Before slavery was abolished there was a great outery about the miseegenation which would result from so supendous an event, yet the prediction has not been realized.

It is now more than twenty-five years since the abolition of slavery was finally completed, and the general consequences are such as to justify the wisdom of the set.

The first impression upon the mind of the traveler through the Southern States, as he carefully turns his attention to the negroes, is that their general condition and bearing indicate improvement, but the most impressive fact is the general disappearance of the nullattoes. They are still to be found, of course, but in numbers greatly diminished. The ranks of the hotel waters and barbers are chiefly supplied by them, but the mass of The ranks of the hotel waters and barbers are chiefly supplied by them, but the mass of the black population are no longer a mixed race. They are now to all appearance pure negroes. While they still continue to show that they are descended from the various distinctly marked races that are found among the inhabitants of Africa, they have lost the indications of white blood which were so universally in the property of the proper indications of white blood which were so uni-versal and so constantly increasing under

The Southern negro appears to be gaining in intelligence and in industrial skill, but he is much more an unmixed negro than he was thirty years ago. The abolition of slavery has not resulted in an aggravated mingling of the black and white races, but in the opposite.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

The weather crop bulletin sent out by Genoral Greely gives a summary of the tempera-ture and rainfall throughout the United States for the first three months of the year, and it is interesting to contrast the warm weather of some localities with the cold weather of others, and connect this with the rainfall and

others, and connect this with the rainfall and topography.

Throughout almost all the country east of the Recky mountains the temperature has been above the normal from 20 to 350 degrees, generally from 100 to 150 above.

The only marked exception to this was in the country between New Orleans and Galvestion, where the temperature was uniformly from 10 to 20 degrees below the average.

The unusually cold area this year has been in the Rocky mountain slope and parts of the Pacific coast. Cold as the Rocky mountain slope is commonly, it was far colder than the average this year. Throughout the entire region from Helena, Mont. to Santa Fe. N. M., the cold has been from 118 to 466 degrees below the normal for the eighty-six days.

In the meantime, the lake region, where the winds are so cutting in winter, had comparatively mild weather. The temperature there ran two or three hundred degrees above the normal.

normal.

During the same time the rainfall showed some peculiarities. On the Rocky mountain slope, where it was so cold, the rainfall was from one to three inches more than usual. Excessively cold weather does not usually come with excessive rain. The two belong to Excessively cold weather does not usually come with excessive rain. The two belong to antipodean phenomena, the cyclonic storms bringing rain and the anti-cyclonic bringing cold weather. The greatest excess of rain this year fell in the Middle Atlantic States, Tennessee and Middle Georgia. Baltimore, Lynchburg, Nashville, Charlotte and Atlanta each had about save inches more rain then usual for about seven inches more rain than usual for the first eighty-six days of the year. In other words, the area of heaviest precipitation lay along the great Appalachian chain of moun-tains.

Free Sugar.

[Baltimore Herald.]

The free sugar clause of the McKinley Tariff bill went into effect yesterday. Owing to a previous arrangement large supplies of refined sugar were released from bond yesterday morning and the price to jobbers has dropped about two cents a pound. This, as a result of placing sugar not above No. 16 Dutch yellow on the free list, is greatly appreciated by the American people.

on the free list, is greatly appreciated by the American people.

But the all-important question is, Will this reduction in price be permanent? If competition among refiners were in full operation, if the trade were not manipulated at every point in the interests of the Sugar Trust, such might be the case. But with that combine in existence and its unsavory history, knowing ones are a little doubtful about expressing confident opinions. The operations of the tariff law afford the Sugar Trust an admirable confident opinions. The operations of the tariff law afford the Sugar Trust an admirable opportunity to pose before the community as strictly moral concern. By allowing the price of sugar to drop two cents a pound, and to remain so for a time, the public will be effectually hoodwinked. The approach of the canning season, however, two or these the canning season, however, two or t months hence, will perhaps afford a suit pretext to force up prices to the old fig and to forget to put them down again a

ward.

The Sugar Trust is clearly none too good to have mapped out a programme something like this, and by so doing it will have measurably disarmed suspicion. It is, therefore, too early disarmed suspicion. to count upon certainties, and it may be that party organs now flaunting their colors to the breeze will be obliged to pull in their bunting a few months hence.

Indictment of the Directors. [New York Herald.]

(New York Herald.)

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew declares that the indictment of the New York and New Haven directors will be fought to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

Three important legal questions are involved, and not until each and all of these have been inally decided against them will the indicted directors concede their liability under the statute of New York prohibiting the use of stoves in passenger cars. These questions are:

are:
First. Whether the penalties of the act are
almed against a railroad corporation as a body
or against the directors personally.
Second. Whether a company which has 400
miles of road in Connecticut and only twentyfive in New York is amenable to a law which
does "not apply to roads less than fifty miles
in length."

in length."

Third. Whether the New York statute is not an unconstitutional interference with inter-

an unconstitutional interference with inter-state commerce.

In view of the marked limitations recently imposed by the Federal Supreme Court on the power of a State touching interstate traffic, it is by no means clear that the Car Stove act will stand a constitutional test. At any rate, it must be several years before this and the other questions raised can be finally Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, soften the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colle, and is the best remedy for diarrhose. Twenty-fre cents a bottle.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1880.

Yal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

determined. Hence the indicted directors are in no immediate peril of paying the penalties of the law which they are charged with violat-

Parrot and Monkey Report. [Norfolk Public Ledger.]

A few years ago, when a colored man named Taylor, whom President Cleveland appointed as Minister to Liberia, returned from that country and gave an account of the condition of affairs which prevailed in the African Republic the African Republic, very many persons thought his statements exaggerated, but the present Minister, Mr. Clark, has made a report to the Secretary of State which somewhat confirms Minister Taylor's utterances. Mr. Clark dwelt in his report upon the value of Liberan trade to the what confirms Minister Taylor's utterance.
Mr. Clark dwelt in his report upo
the value of Liberian trade to th
United States, and when called upon to sho
its extent and importance, replied by sayin
that during the past three months he ha
signed invoices for 175 parrots, fifteen mor
keys, seven snakes, one piece of cloth an
sugar valued at \$250. The report, so it
stated, is known at the State Department v
'that parrot and monkey report,' and ha
caused great merriment among the official
The report further shows that but slight
any progress has been made by the colon
which was planted by American negroes in
Africa sixty or seventy years ago.

DOINGS IN MANCHESTER.

Items of Interest From the Other Side of the River. Miss Annie Rockenbuch, of Lynchburg, is

visiting friends in this city. Mr. Benjamin Watkins, who lived in Manches-

Mr. Charles common testing the most resident of Manchester, is at present ing friends in this city.

The Street Commutes at the meeting Wedness day afternoon decided to recommend to the Council that closuel warning, the sanitary on gineer with whom the committee have her consultations be characted to prepare plane an appendications for a sewage system for the city. Colonel Warning says that the topography Manchester win emalie the city to record spice and sawage.

an hester win clause the cary to so are speak discwage.

Alice Jacksen, the negro girl who escaped ecinesially morning when the police arrested or companion rains Johnson, for stealing some est, was explured vesterial afternoon.

She was taken before the Mayor yesterday forming, who gave ber litteen days it, just.

The plans and specifications for the proposed terations in the building on the country of each and Hull streets, owned by the city, are present being advertised for in accordance ith the design drawn by Mr. W. H. Hignain.

It is proposed to remodel the building as fol-ws:

the second floor are to be the offices of the ity Engineer, Commissioner of the

rtment, these rooms are to be 19x19 feet and sie feet. There will also be on this mail rooms, 9x9 feet. of those will be the Council Chamber om will be \$xx\$15 feet.

ecting of the Council Mr. Brad-

into a city hall.

This motion, for some reason, did not prevail, and it is understood that it will be removed at the called meeting, which will doubties be hold do-morrow might.

It is understood that the Central church congregation desire to soil the present church and build a new one that will cost about \$20,000 somewhere on Forterstreet.

This fact, coupled with the additional one that many persons would like to see the out Council Chamber building pulled down and the appearance of the Courthouse Square improved, is the ground of the opposition to the

that many persons would like to see the out Council Chamber building pulled down and the appearance of the Courthouse Square mappearance of the Courthouse Square mappearance of the Courthouse Square mappearance and the subject of the problem of the opposition to the remodeling of the sailing.

Mr. George M. Travillian and Miss Alice C. Callenierger were marries at the residence of the brides parents. Hickory Hall, Chesterfield county, on March 20th, in the presence of a large circle of friends, quite a number being from Manchester, Richmend and Charlotteaville.

The bridal party were the recipions of many was performed by the Rev. Decatur Edwards. The ushers were Mr. O. B. Harris, J. W. Travillian, R. E. Criddle and W. W. Houchens.

Lev. Dr. W. V. Tudor, the elogiont paster of the Broad-street church, Richmend, has accepted an invitation to address the Richmend and Danville Raliforad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Leader Hall Sunday afformous.

The meeting promises to be one of musual interest. The public will be invited to attend. Information has been received here of the Virginia Methodist Conference. His is now in Richmend county, and it is thought that he will received the the wing the sunday and its thought that he will received the sunday that he will be received the country and the stought that he will received the sunday that he will be received the sunday and the stought that he will be received the sunday and the sunday that he will be received the sunday that he will be received the sunday that he will be received the sun

dangerous liness of Rev William Metice, of the Virginia Methodist conference. He is now the Richmond county, and it is thought that he will not recover from his Illness. Mr. McGeu was stationed in Manchester some years ago, and white paster of the Central church he wom many friends in this citry who will read the announcement of his illness with deep regret.

whi react the amounteement of his immess wind deep regret.

The receipts of the Manchester postoffice for the fiscal year ending March all were more than \$1.330 over that of the year previous. This large increase in the postoffice receipts is attributed to the rapid growth of the city during the past

the rapid process.

The salary of the postmaster will, upon the strength of the increased business at the office, be increased to \$1,000. In two years from now the salary of the postmaster of this city will doubtess be \$2,000.

the sainty of the postmaster of this city will doubties be \$2,000.

The Ladies Hayaar, which will be held in Leader Hall each night next week except Saturday, will be a very attractive entertainment.

One hundred ladies of the Haptist Church will offer for sais fancy work of every description also require supportant many other good things.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday mights thirty-six young ladies, representing as many business houses, in appropriate costumes, will perform the Merchants drill.

On Thesday might Mrs. Harding will give a shadow lantomime, and Thursday night therewill be a Japanese Wedding by a company of ladies and gentlemen from tichmond.

The hall, which has been handsomely refitted, will be decorated with tastily arranged booths, and will present an attractive appearance.

Some time ago the Chy Council adouted an ordinance concerning the numbering of houses. This matter was left with the Street Committee, and Wednesday afternoon the committee appointed Mr, Lorenzo Lipscomb to do the numbering.

All dwilings and stores in the city are to be

aumbering.
All-dwellings and stores in the city are to be numbered. The rate was fixed at twenty-five numbered. The fate was cents for each house.
Of course if anybody wants a more expensive number they can have it by paying for it.

For blood, skin, stomach and kidneys use Plummer Bromine Arsonic Water from nature's own laboratory.

Ladies will find this water the very best cure for indigestion and dyspepsia, and it will at the same time clear up all blotches, freckles and pimples on the skin, and thus beautify the complexion. This water is from the celebrated Healing Springs of Ashe county, N. C., and is being generally used in dyspepsia, indigestion, and stomach, kidney troubles of all kinds, impure blood, old sores, pimples, blotches, scales and rough skin. He sure to get the Plummer Bromine Arsenic Water.

Owens & Minon Daug Co., Agents, Opposite Postofflee, Richmond, Va.

Every Mother

should see that her little ones are protected, and that a bottle of Dr. David's Cough Syrup is at hand to give in case of Croup, Coughs or Colds. YARBROUGH'S "MILD BURLEY" NACCO DOES NOT MAKE YOU N

Spring designs in patterns, as shown by the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, No. 309 east Main street, are attracting a great deal

Change of life, backache, hot flushes, sleep-lessness, dizziness, nervousness are cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine, recently discovered by the great Indian Specialist. Elegant books and trial bot-tles free. Owens & Minor Drug Company, 1907 Main street, opposite, postofiles, Richmond, Va., or address Dr. Miles' Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

LISTEN TO THE PRUDENT ADVICE, which urges you to the immediate treatment of that Rasping Cough by the use of Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the best of medicines for Coughs and Colds, and an approved stand-by for all Pulmonary troubles and Throat-ails.

AMUSEMENTS.

TWO GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS AND

APRIL ON "BEAUTY AND THE BEAST SATURDAY MATINEE, APRIL 418.
AT SANGER HALL.
AT SANGER HALL.

AT SANGER HALL.

For the benefit of the
LADIES IRON HALL FUND.

By MADDAME LOUIS, who so successfully go;
no the benefit at the lichmond Theatre, February I and is, issi, for the Eye and Ear Infirmary. Tickets for sale at Mr. Hamos Music Sure,
Main street, Mose Myers, Book Store, First and
Broad streets, and also by nombers and at the
door evenings of the entertainments.

ADMISSION, See and See.

EIGHTEEN FANCY DANCERS,
micro-su, with fr

In order to assist persons in need of employment, this column is affered two days is the week-Tuesdays and Fridays-at reduced

WANTED PARTIES DESIRING TO BOX ns. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO.

WANTED SITUATION WITH BEAL,

WANTED-A SALESMAN, YOUNG MAN

WANTED-TO SELL A DAY MADE OF

high, five years old; a line trotter and Apply at W. DELLIE SUTHERLAND Eighth, near Main.

PRACTICAL STATEMENT TO SMITH DEAL OF THE STATEMENT TO SMITH DEAL OF THE SMITH DEAL O

WANTED-EVERY MAN IN VIRGINIA AND North Carolina to know that we man facture the best OLD VIRGINIA SUNGURI. TOHALCO, and our brands are No. I. H. D. Fig. and Caroline Sun-Cured. Ask your dear for them and see that our tin tag is on earliese. J. J. HICKOK & CO., Manufacture hichmond, Va.

DELINQUENT TAXES.

OTICE TO DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS. OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF DELINQUEST TAXES. RICHMOND, April 1, 1891.

of east of said delinquent real estate.

In accordance with the above notice is hereby given that said list will be praininged in the State on SATURBAY the 18th day of April, and SALUEDAY the 3th day of April, and SALUEDAY the 3th day of May, 1901. The said will take place in front of the City Hall, on Presidence, between the hours of the o'clock M. and a o'clock P. M., on MONDAY the 4th day of May, 1901.

All parties who do not wish to have their trongerty advertised and sold as delinquents hast pay on or before the 18th day of April, 1901.

(Collector of Delinquent Taxes ap 3-f.su,w, 1m)

OFFICE OF J. THOMPSON BROWN & CO.,)
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUTHONERIS.
(BIGGROUND, VA. AUTHO, 1991)
THE FOLLOWING CHANGE IN THE ABOVE from has this dwy has n made. I firm has this day been made: Mr. W. Dashiell withdraws. Hereafter the businesself be conducted under the same name as the conducted under the same name as BROWN and LEGOY E. DROWN as full and

J. THOMPSON EBOWN, LEBOY E. BEOWN, W. S. DASHIELL.

Mr. W. S. Dashiell has formed a co-partner, ship with Mr. C. D. M. Cobb to condust the reli-catate business at 501 cast Main street, app.6t C. D. M. COBB.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—RELYING UPON integrity and honesty well and truly train your midst for more than forty years a with the full assurance of having fulfilled pledges made when you honored me with office of TREASURER, I suncembe this becautidate for re-election, subject to the light provider of the full regale because of the first production of the full regale because of the first production of the full regale because of the first production of the first production of the full regale because of the first production of the full regale because of the first production of the full regale because of the first production of the full regale because of the first production of the full regale because of the first production of the full regale because of the full regale full regale for the full regale full regal office of TREASURER, I annothes myself a cantidate for re-election, subject to the Pum-eratic Primary, which I am informed will be held at a date to be fixed by the City Central Democratic Committee mhost-tf JOHN K. CHILDREY.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY
will be held at the office of Major James H. Dooley, No. 100 cast Main street, frichmond, Va., on
THURSDAY, April 9, 1991, at 12 o'clock MBy order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE J. ROCKERS,
whithout

EMULSION COD-LIVER OIL

mh10-30t

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, AND BRONCHIAL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.

Prepared from the best Norwegian oil and ombined with the hypophosphites of lims and soda. Take only that prepared by

> PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va.